### The New York Store (ESTABLISHED 1853.)

# Double Reason

Why You Should be Here To-Day.

1st-Sale of the entire stock of Household Goods of Francis M. Boone.

2nd-Second week of the Stevenson Sale.

Didn't you read our ad. in yesterday's papers?

Pettis Dry Goods Co

There is no Cigar 7 a. m. 29.98 on the market that will compare with the :: :: ::

# Perfectos

for 5 cents. One trial will convince you.

### AMUSEMENTS.

In the second act of "The Queen of Liars," in which Minnie Maddern Fiske appears at the Grand to-night and at the Wednesday matinee, a magnificent black costume is worn. It is described as "a tragic looking gown of black crape, the bodice being trimmed with bands of jet and spangles. The waist is finished with a solid corselet of jet, and the Medici collar is veiled in crape, through which the jet sparkles with a weird with spangles, and gives the effect of a solid cloth of sparkling black. As the wearer moves, its folds show every line of the form. With this gown a hat is worn which is composed of a spangled serpent coiled across the front, and the head being to the left side. The diamond eyes glitter beneath an aigrette of spangled black. The hat is like a coronet in its formation, and gives the appearance of a snake entwined in the hair. A large cluster of purple orchids is carried in this act, completing a marvelous costume identified in every part with the action of the play. It is ominous, tragic and foreboding, yet extremely beautiful. The serpent headdress and the close sheath of the glistening drapery about the limbs, one is reminded of the glistening grace of a snake."

Richard Mansfield's manager claims the great actor has just concluded the most successful tour of the South ever made by any American star, not even execepting Edwin Booth's last trip through Dixie land. His receipts have broken records in most of the cities. Mr. Mansfield's business through Texas averaged \$1,500 a night, and it is announced that the gross receipts of his present tour, which began Thanksgiving week, will amount to over \$125,000. Mr. Mansfield will present during his approaching engagement at the Grand Opera House three of the most popular and fascinating plays in his repertoire." He will be seen in Parisian Romance" Friday night. Prince Karl" Saturday afternoon and "The Scarlet Letter" Saturday night.

The Washburn Sisters Extravaganza Company opens a week's engagement at the Park this afternoon, presenting a two-act operetta written and composed by John Stomberg and under the management of Louis Robie. The entertainment embraces the best features of opera, farce He comedy, extravaganza and vaudeville.

The much talked-of Irwin Brothers specialty show comes to the Empire to-day for a week. George Fuller Golden, an imported monologue entertainer, is the star.

Gladys Wallis, whose recent starring tour ended in a snow bank along with a large number of far more pretentious efforts this season, is not winning laurels in New York as a member of the John Drew company.

Ever since Olga Nethersole awoke one morning in New York recently and found herself famous for the sensational kissing episode in "Carmen" she has been maying to packed houses. Managers of theaters along her routes are insisting that she contract to play nothing but "Carmen." Even her Camille is laid aside for her

E. H. Sothern is having an immense season in "The Prisoner of Zenda." His receipts at the Boston Museum for the two weeks ending last Saturday night exceeded \$11,600. There has been no business like this in Boston at regular prices in a long time. Sothern, who was to have come to Indianapolis this month, has transferred his dates until later in the

Edward Vroom has completed all the arrangements for the presentation of Francois Coppee's romantic drama, "For the Crown," which was produced at the Odeon, Paris, early last year. Its first run was over one hundred and forty performances, and it was revived at the same theater on Christmas eve. In almost every large city of France and Italy Coppee's drama has een presented, and preparations are now ing made for its production in Berlin. "For the Crown" was given in Paris the French Academy bestowed Coppee a prize of 5,000 francs. For the American presentation Palmer's Theatre has been secured, and the first performance will be given on Tuesday, Feb. 11. It is understood that the means to make this production have been furnished Mr. Vroom by one hundred men, who are willing to extend to the higher drama the

same support they give to the opera. It was recently announced that Minnle Maddern Fiske would add a notable play never yet done in English to her already exceptional repertory-a drama that has brought into new lights the powers of the greatest of foreign emotional actresses. This play, it is now said, is Dumas' "Femme de Claude," to be produced by her under the title of "Cesarine." It was originally played in this country in Italian by Duse, and will be repeated by that during her forthcoming tour of the States, Bernhardt was clever to include it in her test of plays n competition with the great Italian art-st, who alone disputes her supremacy abroad. Bernhardt, who is now in the American field, will excite comparison with er European rival, and Mrs. Fiske, who has

both. The result will be studied with in-terest by the friends of the American actress who contend that she would create as great a furore in European capitals under right auspices as Duse and Bern-hardt create here.

### COLDER THIS MORNING.

With Rain Turning to Snow, Followed by Fair Weather To-Night. Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m. Feb. 3-Colder; rain, turning to snow, foilowed by fair weather on Monday after-

General Conditions.-A storm area moved Illinois. High temperature prevails in its | the mills, the largest number of barrels of perature is very abrupt near the center | tember, 1894, when the output reached 91, line; while at Cairo, Ill., it is 38 degrees, at Nashville, Tenn., it fell 60 degrees. Rain continued from the central and lower Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic; snow fell

in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa.
C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official. FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- For Indiana-Rain or snow; northeasterly, shifting to

northwesterly, winds. For Onio-Rain or snow; northeasterly, shifting to westerly, winds. For Illinois-Rain or snow in northeastern portion; clearing in southwestern portion; northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly,

Sunday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind, Weather. Pre-75 N'east. Cloudy. 83 S'east. Rain. Maximum temperature, 38; minimum

temperature, 32: Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Feb. 2: Departure since Feb. 1...... \*24 \*.0
Departure since Jan. 1...... \*117 -1.5
\*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures. The following table of temperatures is furnished by the United States Weather

New York ...... 22 North Platte, Neb ...... 22 Oklahoma, O. T..... 34 Salt Lake City ..... Springfield, Ill ..... 

More About Money and Coin.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: It seems that Mr. Martindale does not understand us yet. He says: "It is very refreshing, the ease and satisfaction with which Mr. Rappaport brushes this provision (that Congress shall have power to regulate the value of money) aside." I thought I tried to explain it and give it a sensible meaning and I am not aware of any intention to brush it aside. Really, I gave it the same construction that Mr. Martindale gives to it. He says the Constitution has not undertaken to empower Congress to say what a dollar will buy, but has authorized it to say how many grains of gold, and of what fineness shall constitute a dollar. I said that it gives Congress the power to regulate the size and quality of the coins. So far there is no difference between us. But what I further say, and what Mr. Martindale further says, shows the importance of analytical reasoning. I say: Congress cannot regulate the value of the money, and Mr. Martindale continues: "And that when so coined under the stamp of the government it shall pay a dollar's indebtedness and pay for one dollar's worth of wheat or calico at the current market price of

It would lead me too far to discuss the question what legal power the Constitution gives to Congress or not, but it seems to me that a dollar will always pay a dollar's worth of anything with or without the constitutional powers of Congress. A dollar's worth, however, is never a definite quantity. because, considering even the dollar as fixed quantity of a certain metal and leaving all other influences on price aside, a doilar's worth will change according to the intrinsic value of the material out of which the dollar is made. Therefore, to say that a dollar shall pay for a dollar's worth of wheat or calico at the current market price is a mere tautology. A dollar's worth of wheat is, of course, always worth a dollar, whatever the dollar or the market price will be. And I repeat, Congress can fix the

Now, Mr. Martindale may think I am only present at the meeting at which Landers delivered heard some of the arguments. he heard the absurd statement that government can create values by putting its stamp on anything repeated over and over again, he heard the Supreme court cited as authority, and he cannot have failed to notice that the reasoning of those men is based upon the absurd notion that the value of money (be it coin or anything else) is created solely by the power of government; and that Mr. Landers construes the power of Congress to regulate the value of money in a way entirely different from Mr. Martindale's construction and mine, is amy shown by the fact that Mr. Landers, like most advocates of free coinage of silver, denies the intrinsic value of gold aitogether, asserts that it has a value only as money, and that if a government stamps upon a piece of paper, or something, the words "One Dollar" it creates a value of one dollar. Such appeal to mere authority in purely economic matters is greatly the consequence of the indiscriminate use of terms. If the framers of the Constitution had said what they meant to say, that Congress should have power to coin money and regulate the size and quality of th coins, instead of saying regulate their value, nobody could read from the Constitution that it is in the power of Congress to regulate the intrinsic value of a quantity of metal coined more than of a quantity uncoined; and from such expressions as this, that Congress has the power to say tunity to draw false conclusions.

that a dollar shall pay for one dollar's worth of wheat or calico at the current market price, those men have an oppor-If there is any science in which an uncertain use of terms is dangerous and apt to lead to great mistakes, it is political economy. This is the reason that I insist upon the distinction between money and coin. am not merely playing with words. In Chambers's Encyclopedia, under the arti-cle on money, no definition of it is given, but it is said that there is no word of which it is more difficult to give a comprehensive account or a strict definition. When Professor Bemis recently opened his lecwould not attempt to define money. He thought nobody had yet succeeded in giving a perfectly satisfactory definition of it. Now, shall it be said that the word money is indefinable? The trouble is that no clear distinction is made between money, coins and money-tokens, and that those who at-tempted to define money (Webster included) had three different things in their minds. each of which for itself presents no difficulty whatever for definition. If we would always use separate terms for separate ideas we would have much less trouble to

occasion to false conclusions. In common parlance the word money may be good enough as a general designation of everything that is used for the purpose of effecting exchange and measurement of values; rolitical economy, however, needs spe cial terms, first, for the material which possesses the qualities of money; second. for the form in which it performs the func-tions of money; ihird, for the representative or token of money, so that if one of these terms is used there can be no doubt

as to its meaning. PHILIP RAPPAPORT. Indianapolis, Feb. 1.

his season taken a foremost place among All Tiles set by experts. Jno. M. Lilly.

## LIGHT FLOUR OUTPUT

DIFFICULTY IN GETTING WHEA' SUCH AS INDIANAPOLIS USES.

The Horse Market Shows Improve ment-Indianapolis Ranks Fifth in Hog Packing.

The local mills in January turned out but 31,988 barrels of flour against 42,533 in 1895 and 41,461 in 1894. The production of last month was but one-third the capacity of flour ever turned out having been in Sep-768 barrels. The lightest output in any one month in the last fifteen years was in May, 1895, 21,994 barrels. The cause of the light output last month is due wholly to the great difficulty in getting wheat such as the Indianapolis mills use in their flour manufacture. Much of the wheat used the last three months has been shipped here from Chicago elevators. No marked improvement is looked for in this line ets. The advance in wheat, it is claimed, has made it unprofitable for the local mills to manufacture flour to their fullest capacity, with the low prices which now

An Extensive Foreign Trade. The Nordyke & Marmon Company relately closed a contract with the Liberty mills at Nashville, Tenn., for a complete fine corn goods mill, and machinery with which to make improvements in the flour mill. It has also booked a contract for a complete fifty-barrel flour mill, with power plant, to be erected in Whipple, O. Nordyke & Marmon Company have quite an extensive trade established in Chili, Argentine, Paraguay, Uraguay and Brazil, South America. They received through their agents last week an order for a flour mill of onehundred-barrel capacity, complete in every detail. The machinery in this mill will be driven by water power. There are about twenty flouring mills in South America Nordyke & Marmon machinery: Although the cost of this machinery, delivered, more than that of European make, it is and, furthermore, this trade is desirable for the reason that prices obtained are as good as here at home. This firm is negotiating with parties in Hong Kong, China, who propose to build a rice mill. Trade with Mexico holds up well, and besides several small orders received, this company has recently closed a contract for a hundred-barrel mill to be erected in Pinos

Indianapolis Ranks Fifth. Since Nov. 1, 1895, the beginning of the winter packing season, the Indianapolis packing houses have killed 299,500 hogs, against 266,000 the corresponding three months ending with Jan. 31, 1895. At the twenty-two packing houses, which report, there have been killed this season, thus far, 5,533,000, against 5,565,000 for the corresponding period of last year. St. Louis killed about 4,000 more hogs than Indi-anpolis packing houses did the present season, which causes Indianapolis to drop to the fifth place in the list. Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis leadhouses, however, killed 119,000 more hogs han did Cincinnati houses. The quality hogs now coming in is hardly up to the standard of those received in November and December, but still much better qualthan those which were coming in at so much better fatened. On Saturday 10 cents a hundred pounds more was paid for hogs on this market than at the beginning of the week, and as local packers have much lighter holdings of provisions than a year ago, there is little probability of any marked decline in the price of hogs.

Improvement in the Horse Market. Indianapolis has now become one of the most important horse markets of the West. Here, in midwinter, at the weekly auction sales, 500 to 600 horses are sold weekly with prospect that a much larger number will be sold from now on. Blair & Baker report a decided improvement in the business the last two weeks, and as spring apthan at any weekly sale for the last four buyers here from other markets. Some from New England, New York, Pennsylvania and several of the Southern States, and quite a number of large horses were sold for export. It is stated that a good stepper, a showy, fair mover for carriage service and large draught horses are are worth. For good speed horses there is a better demand, as spring draws near, but inferior animals sell low.

Industrial Notes. The Indiana Chain Company, at its works

on South street, is so busy that last week t increased its force fifty men, and is running day and night The Indiana Bicycle Company now has the argest number of employes on its pay roll in the history of the works, last Saturady's pay roll showing 1,112 people in its employ. The Climax Baking Powder Company now gauges its business by its tonnage, as it is now no uncommon thing to ship a carload

The Metal Seam Horse-collar Company reweek it had a force at work both day and night to catch up with its orders, and its regular force is thirty men. The Phipps homestead residence, on East Market street, one of the oldest houses in the city, is being remodeled, enlarged and made a more modern structure. It has been

of its manufacture of baking powder to so

a landmark for fifty-six years. The old livery stable in the rear of L. S. Ayres & Co., on Pearl street, one of the oldest buildings of this character in the city. will be torn down to make room for a three-

story building to be occupied as shops and The Indianapolis Harness Company has over one hundred people at work, and the manager reports business excellent. This es-

tablishment has a large Southern and Western trade, and with each year increases it beyond the company's expectations. Webb, Jameson & Co. will to-day commense tearing down the old street-car stables of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, on Louisiana street. Only the power nouse, built on part of the ground since the introduction of the electric power, will be

left standing. An Indianapolis manufacturer who does considerable advertising has a wife who is apt in writing catchy advertisements, and he has a contract with her to write all of his, giving her \$2 for every advertisement he accepts. His wife seldom fails to conform to

The Vanguard Cycle Company is getting

things in running order at its shops, corner of Georgia and Tennessee streets, and by the middle of the month will be turning out its full complement of machines. This is one of the newer establishments of this class recently beginning the building of wheels. Comstock & Coonse, pump manufacturers, report their business improving. More carload orders are coming in than at any other time in a year or two. This company has a big trade in the Northwest, in Ohio and Michigan, and occasionally gets a good order from Pennsylvania. The company has its

usual force at work full time. Hetherington & Berner are employing their usual force of men, and are fairly Mr. Hetherington states that the outook for a good summer business in their line is encouraging, especially in the cities and towns over the State, as most of the business blocks erected are now constructed more or less of iron. They have several contracts for iron fronts in some of the wideawake cities and towns in the gas belt.

Eastern men spent several days last week in the city looking the field over with a view of establishing a drop wrought iron forging manufactory here, and when the men left they gave the impression to local business men that they would establish works here on an extensive scale. They now have small works of this character in an Eastern city, but are obliged to enlarge to keep pace with the business, and have decided that when they do so the works would better be established in a live Western city like In-

### Placerville's Mining Boom. San Francisco Call.

The heavy rainfall of the past few days has been a boon not only to ranchers and miners of Placerville, but to individuals by

the road north to Kelsey men panning from the ruts of highways realize from four to twelve bits per day. On the road south through Diamond Springs and El Dorado, and on the road from Diamond, by and beyond the Larkin mine, following quartz seams and stringers, men are pan ning from the road tracks and road ditches as much as \$3 per day. The proposition is again renewed asking leave to work the main street of Placerville, offering to macadamize it in lieu of the ground to be carted away and washed for the gold i contains. All the outgoing roads in every direction are lined with whites, Chinese and negroes, searching and finding gold in the wagon tracks found after the heavy rains. Excitement runs high and the gold craze growing among men, women and children of Placerville and vicinity is recalling the days of forty-nine.

### FOR THE MADISON HILL. The Great Locomotive Built for Use on America's Steepest Grade.

The completion of the special engine for

olumbus (O.) Dispatch.

se on the Madison hill grade of the Louisville division at the Columbus shops of the Pennsylvania Southwest system marks an epoch in the locomotive building at the ops. The engine is the largest on the Pennsylvania system, and from its peculiar construction is attracting attention all over the country, as well as in some foreign countries. Work of making the drawings ommenced in May and shop work in September, the engine having been completed in the latter part of December. It was put in service the first of the year, and is now being limbered up to take the place of an old engine that has been in service a great many years-at the present time worn out and of insufficient capacity. The old engine is rather remarkable to the mechanical world, and particularly the railread world, in that prior to the construction of the engine the road was operated by means of a rack rail, it having been considered by eminent engineers here and abroad that it was impossible to operate the ordinary traction locomotive on such a steep grade, as sufficient friction could not be obtained to utilize the power developed in the cylinders. The grade is 311 feet to the mile, the steepest in this country which a locomotive is operated. The hand-ling of traffic is attended with considerable danger, because if the engine and train in descending are allowed to acquire any speed the brakes would not be sufficient to hold. To lessen this danger powerful combination of brakes is used. The old engine was designed by Reuber Wells, master mechanic of the Jefferson ville shops of the old J., M. & I. railroad. It originally had five pairs of drivers, but this number was reduced to four pairs in 1886, to facilitate running over sharp curves in Madison yard. The present hauling capacity of the engine is 248,000 pounds, but formerly, when the engine was at its best, it was considerably more. The engine is ders piped in such a way as to act as air compressors when drifting down the hill in The new engine has not yet been tested as to its maximum hauling power, and

will not be until the machinery becomes perfectly limbered up and the crew in charge of the engine have familiarized themselves with it. On Jan. 2 it pushed up three loaded and four empty freight cars, besides a coach, weighing together 315,000 pounds, at which time the rail was in very bad condition on account of rair and sleet. The engine is equipped with American brakes, besides a powerful screw hand brake. To regulate the speed during the descent the engine has been equippe with a modification of the "Le Chatelier brake in use on the Pike's Peak railway and some other Rocky mountain roads which works quite satisfactorily. Among the details there are air bell ringers, air train signals, steam heat connections, etc The engine carries about 2,000 gallons of water in two wing tanks. Madison is eighty-five miles southeast Indianapolis on the Ohio river. The city obtained its charter under President Mad

ison, and the present population is 12,000. The incline plane was built by the State of Indiana when Madison was on the transportation highway to the West. Passen-gers and freight came from the East over the old Portage road and the Johnstown canal to Pittsburg, thence on the Ohio riv er to Madison, thence through Indianapolis to central Indiana and Illinois. The in cline plane was commenced in 1836 and finished in 1841. The exact length is 7,012 feet and the total elevation 413 feet, or 311 feet per mile. It was first operated with mule then by rack locomotion, finally by engine depending entirely on their adhesive power. The incline plane came into posse of the Pennsylvania system in 1874. It the steepest grade in the world on which a regular passenger and freight train service is maintained with the aid of an or dinary locomotive. A portion of the plane is cut through solid rock over one hundred feet in depth,

and there are two embankments nearly on hundred feet in height. The plane was fin shed in 1841 and operated by horse power cart's improved engine with two sets o cylinders, and a pinion working in a rack in the center of the track, was used unti July, 1868, when it was superseded by powerful engine designed by Reuben Wells, master mechanic on the J., M. & 1 railroad, and built in the railroad company' shops at Jeffersonville, Ind., dispensing with the pinion and rack-work and is in use the plane at the present time. A comparison of the two engines is inter esting at this time. The old one is No. 63 and was put in service July, 1868, having built at Jeffersonville weight was fifty-seven tons, its base wheel sixteen feet, cylinders 20x24 inches, eight driving wheels, 44 inches in diameter. The boiler pressure was 125 pounds, of the crown bar type, and heated by wood. The new is No. 634, entered service Jan. 1 1893, and was built at the Columbus shops It weights seventy tons, has 151/2 feet wheel base, cylinders 22x28 inches, eight drivers 50 inches in diameter, 150 pounds pressure of the Belpaire type and heate

supervision of S. P. Bush, superintender of motive power, and B. Fitzpatrick, maste mechanic of Columbus shops, while Edwar Grafstrom, chief draughtsman, prepare the designs and the corps of assistants to the master mechanic at the shops performed the creditable piece of work.

# Bimetallie Episode.

Chicago Tribune. Drawing from his pocket a lump of glit

tering metal, the long-whiskered orator held it up for the inspection of his audience and proceeded impressively: "My countrymen, here is a \$5 gold piece melted down. There is just as much gold in it as there was before it was melted. If the gold-bug theory is true, that the government cannot make absolute money, and that the government stamp on the coin adds nothing to the actual value of it, then this piece of metal ought to be worth \$5 of any man's money. Is there anybody in the audience," he went on, with kindling eye and in a voice that made the windows rattle, "that will give me \$5 for it?

"Yes, sir," promptly responded a beefy individual, rising from his seat and coming "Here's \$5 in silver. Hand over the bu lion. It's as good a bargain as I want." The long-bearded orator took a drink of water. Then he looked piercingly at the man with the silver and took another drink

"My friend," he said, "you are willing to exchange \$5 for this chunk of metal. Very good. I dont want your money. I am merely establishing a principle. Your willingness to pay good money for a piece of melted gold grows out of the fact that you know you can take it to the United States mint, have it coined into money again and you won't lose a cent. The government stamp on that metal, when it's made into coin, makes it worth \$5 again. Do you see that point, sir?" continued the orator, becoming more confident. "Do you see the point? It's the government stamp. "Yes, sir," broke in the beefy individual. taking a lump of something white from his pocket and tendering it to the speaker. 'Here's a silver dollar melted down. How much will you give me for it? The long-whiskered orator took another drink of water, and in a voice of thunder proceded to denounce the crime of 1873.

### Embarrassing Position. Milwaukee Sentinel.

One of the Wahington correspondents

writes to his paper in regard to ex-President Harrison: "It is the general belief here that his marriage will not help him at all politically." The remark fliustrates the embarrasing position in which a man is placed who is suspected of being a candidate for the presidency. Whatever he does, or whatever he refrains from doing, is regarded in political circles, and largel among newspaper men, as done or omitte with reference to promoting the success of his candidacy. General Harrison has given no indication that he desires another term in office, but there are many persons who would like to see him re-elected. Consequently, he is regarded as a candidate, and

his every movement is watched and commented on. The ordinary citizen can be come engaged to be married without being suspected of any far-reaching designs affecting the commonweal. Not so with the nee for the presidency. If he takes such a the politicians at once begin to consider how it will affect his chances for the nomination, and to suspect that it was done with a view to commending himself to popular favor. In Washington, it seems, the experts have weighed the subject carefully, and their verdict is, in General Harrison's

# DO NOT SAY "ENGLAND"

AT LEAST IF YOU MEAN TO ALLUDE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Against the Missapplication of the Word-An Equal Union.

At the meeting of the Indiana Commandery of the Doyal Legion, at Evansville, in December, a resolution was passed indorsing the position assumed by the United States government with England on the Venezuelan question. It was resolved that "Our government recede not from its position with England" in reference to the Monroe doctrine-the word "England" being used in each clause instead of "Great Britain." This inexact use has excited the ire of Mr. Allan H. Dougall, of Fort Wayne, Ind., a Scotch member of the Legion, and has led him to write to General Lew Wallace, commander, in protest. As a preliminary to his own remarks he incloses a record of the action of the North American United Caledonian Association, at its meeting in Chicago, in 1893, in regard to the common misuse of the two names. At that time the Caledonians formally and officially requested the press and the public to refrain from using the term "England" in all public matters which belong to the government and history of the united kingdoms, and, instead, to use the proper and now historical title of "Great Britain." The accompanying letter of Gen. Wallace reviews the history of the union of Scotland and England and the specifications of the treaty between the two countries, and is so clear an exposition of the injustice and impropriety of the careless interchange of the two titles so frequent everywhere in this country as to merit a general reading. General Wallace has,

may seem very trivial to you that I entered a protest against the use of the word "England" three times in the who died about two hundred years ago, resolutions presented to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States for adoption, when "Britain" was the proper word to use. But to me, a member of ans entered into a compact or agreemen do so; but owing to the lateness of the hour, I allowed it to pass with my protest This agreement, oft repeated, was again renewed at our annual gathering at Montreal, August, 1895. I inclose the printspectfully enlarge on the subject. It was an equal partnership which wa formed in 1707, after one hundred years of

a series of attempts by commissioners duly accredited from both kingdoms (England and Scotland.) The chief stumbling-block to a perfect union was the egotism of England in demanding that Scotland should But, no. Scotland insisted that she would not give anything which England was not willing to give up; at last it was agreed to drop both names, and the ancient name of the whole island was adopted as the name of the new government-Great Britain. It was King James of Scotland who, when he became also King of Engand, first suggested the name "Greate Brittanny" as a suitable name for the United Kingdom; while he united the crown in his own person he falled to unite the

realms, and there was no union. We learn that the greater part of all the sessions of the several boards of commiscioners were taken up in ontroversy over this very point of selecting a name for the new national government. It was not until There were but two contracting parties to this union: England and Scotland. Wales a subject of hers. On July 3 it was agreed that the great seal should differ from the other seals, and that the flag should be omposed of the cross of St. Andrew of Scotland and the cross of St. George of England, so conjoined as her Majesty Queen Anne should direct; and thus was formed the "Union Jack," which has become so powerful on land and sea. On July 14 it was agreed that in all oath and affirmations the terms, "the crown and realm of Great Britain," should be used. So, after a century of effort, the negotia-

tions ceased, and the union was consum-mated which has become so great and

TERMS OF THE ARTICLES. The articles were signed July 22, 1706, to take effect May 1, 1707. They were twentyfive in number. The first referred to the flag. The third to the Parliament, which was to be styled, "The Parliament of Great Britain." The fourth gave full and intercourse of trade and privileges and advantages which do, or belong to either kingdom. The twenty-second provided that the oaths to be taken by officials, members of Parliament, etc., should be to the crown and realm of Great Britain. Thereafter the two countries were to neither England nor Scotland, but Great Britain. There was no longer to be a flag of England or a flag of Scotland, but the flag of Great Britain—the flag of the union, both on land and on sea. In fact, there was to be but one flag, one seal, one crown and one realm, and that was to be Great Britain and British.

The terrible struggle for freedom which Scotland waged for three hundred years, the utter sacrifice of property which laid waste Cheviot hills and Teviot dales on her southern border; the terrible loss of life she had to endure for ten generations-DeFoe says amounting to 314 battles and costing the blood of one million brave men -is it any wonder, considering all this, that the very name of "England" was regarded

by Scotland with bitter aversion and In thus selecting the Anglicized name of the whole island as designated by the Romans, it could not be abhorrent to either England or Scotland, nor can it now be to Ireland, because Ptolemy called it 'Britania Parva," and the two islands may well be called the British Isles. Even the Celts of the Highlands, and of Wales, and of Cornwall were all Britons. Is it any wender, then, that I should protest, along with my fellow-Caledonians, against the which they and we solemnly and deliberate ly renounced in 1707? Or that I should denounce it as a crime against our national honor and our national good faith? The nomenclature adopted by the terms of the union was used by the people of both nations for over a century, and British North America, British India, British Guiana, British Columbia and the British Museum attest this. The British channel, British Constitution, British trade, British subjects and the British crown were heard at all times both in and out of Parliament, and how Britain was raised to a first-class power under the British flag. Ireland is one of the British isles, and the people of Ireland are a part of the British people, but the Irish and Scotch can in no sense be said to be a portion of the English people. There is a church of England, but there is also a church of Scotland; but England as a separate power disappeared

n 1707, for value received. Scotland also disappeared as a separate power, and the kingdom of Great Britain was born. In 1801 Ireland was taken into the union and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was formed. It was "Great Britain" which entered into this compact or agreement. "England" was not one of the units of the United Kingdom; she had ceased to exist as a separate power A perfect and thorough union can only b maintained when equal and exact justice is done to the four nationalities which compose the United Kingdom. The persisten manner in which England ignores the terms of the union will only hasten its dissolution England has dominated over Ireland ever since 1801, and there is no wonder that there s such unrest in the Emerald isle and among the Irish everywhere.

DISPLACING SCOTLAND. From 1707 England lived up to the terms of her union with Ecotland reasonably well until about the middle of the present century; but, having set her heel upon Ireland with some success, she has sought and is now seeking to do the same with Scotland. The terms of the union were so carefully drawn that she has failed to aggrandize very much to herself except in the name. It was some time after the battle of Waterloo that she commenced to sink Scotland's identity. It was not thoughtlessly or through ignorance, miners of Placerville, but to individuals by scores, who, during the cessation of the rains are scraping gravel from the wagon tracks in the sloping streets of the town and gathering fine and coarse gold. On this leads on remains to be seen.

English, Scotch, Irish and Weish lie buried by thousands "in one red burial blent." On the very crown of the table land, at the head of the ravines leading from Inkermann, and looking down upon the slopes where were fought some of the most desperate battles ever fought by British troops, stands an obelisk, erected with the intention of commemorating the deeds of the brave soldiers who fell in battle there, the legend on which is as follows: "In memory of English, French and Russians who fell in the battle of Inkermann, 5 November, 1854," and

on the other side, "Erected by the British Army, 1856." Is it any wonder, then, that the Caledonian Association is banded together to resent any further encroachments of England, even in the nomenclature used in reference to the affairs of the United Kingdom Great Britain and Ireland? The name "England" to the Irish adge of conquest and oppression, and is, therefore, galling and insulting. The term is no more pleasant to Scotland, whose people for over three hundred years preserved their independence from the hateful yoke,

This is my excuse for entering my protest to the use of the term by the Loyal Legion or any society or body where I have any privileges. We Caledonians are acting in deense of our national honor and our rights in accordance with the terms of the union.

### UNCLAIMED ESTATES.

Laws Concerning Inheritance in Holland, France and Germany.

Atlantic Monthly. Holland is another country where it supposed by many Americans that vast estates, from the value of \$12,000,000 down, have been lying unclaimed for the last two hundred years, and that nothing is necessary but to demand them at some probate office. For the last seventeen years the American legation at The Hague has notified claimants, either directly or through no probate courts in Holland, and that wills are generally deposited in the care of the notary who draws them up. He makes a duplicate copy, and enters the title and subject matter under a number in his register, which is examined and varified by the registrar once a month. It is evident where names, dates and localities are lacking, as is generally the case in the communications of claimants, that, after the lapse of one or two generations, estates can be found only, if at all, by extensive advertising. In 1852 the Dutch Parliament established State commission for the settlement of claims on the estates of deceased persons, therefore, kindly placed the communication as well as those against the government. This commission gave notice that all claims at the disposal of the Journal and it is here to property then in their hands must be sent in within five years and six months, after which time such estates would escheat to the State. The great estate sought for in Holland is that of a General Metzgar, interest were added to the principal of this she was willing to wait for the interest.

gether would be unable to pay it, but that names of any claimants of estates, but says that the number of inquiries is large, and supposed estate or of the unclaimed fortune been verified. The legislation of France is such as to dispose effectually and without appeal of all claims, even if inherently just and founded on an actual and known heritige, which were not presented and proven within the period prescribed by the French statute of limitations. Under French law the liquidation of estates is ordinarily in hands of a notary, and in searching for an estate the usual method is to address a circular letter to every notary in the city and department where the estate is likely to be, giving the name and date of death of the original owner. When there is no anded estate, the heirs at law can divide the property among themselves without egal proceedings. If nobody claims an estate, the State takes it in trust, and the Department of Justice inserts notices of the fact in the official journal. The period of proscription as regards unclaimed estates after which all claims are barred, unless some irregularity in the liquidation can be In Germany there is likewise a statute of

imitations, and there, too, not a case is of an unclaimed estate has been verified. As a rule, the data furnished by claimants are insufficient to substantiate any claim, or to dentify the locality of a single estate, even when the statute of limitations does not apply to great periods of time elapsing since the testator's death. One great drawback for the claimants is the absence of all proare usually divided amicably among the heirs without resort to any court, transfers of landed estate being made on the land register of the locality, in the presence of the grantor and the grantee. Wills have to be deposited in a court during the lifetime of the testator, except in the Rhine provinces. where a will entirely holographic is valid Wills are opened by the court for interested parties when they produce a certificate of leath, or at any rate six weeks after the testator's known death. After fifty-six years have elapsed since deposit of the will without information of the testator's death, the supposed heirs are summoned by advertisement to appear. If in six months no one certain whether charitable institutions are mentioned in it. If this be the case, such closed again. When the fact of death is esby the court on adequate proof. If the proof s inadequate, or no heirs come forward, a the official gazette, and should this receive no response, the state regards the property as derelict, and takes possession of it. Even then, if a rightful heir appears within thirty years, his title is acknowledged under certhe state for these thirty years gives a valid title, if not disputed in the meantime. which case it is temporarily in the custody of a special official. As there are several hundred courts thus holding estates, it is curately which court holds the estate in trust. As far as can be learned by the embassy, after careful inquiry, there is not at present any large estate that for more than and every effort to discover alleged unclaimed estates has been fruitless. The consuls have permission to investigate claims to estates when their official duties permit. and if remuneration for their services be

# BY SPIRITUALISTIC CODE.

Adelaide Johnson Weds a Youth, and

He Takes Her Name. Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Theosophy was last night the medium which united in matrimony a "new woman and a "new man," says a dispatch from Washington. Adelaide Johnson, a sculptress, some of whose work will soon be placed in the Capitol, bade twenty friends mysteriously enough to "a white evening" at her home last night. No hint was given of the nature of the occasion in any way. Guests, including Mrs. Richardson, of Boston; Susan Anthony, Clara B. Colby and Colonel Charles arrayed themselves in white, as requested, and arrived promptly at the hour set. draped in snowy cheese cloth, white curtains hid the windows and doorways, white slik cushloned the chairs and covered the tubles, on which crystal bowls of calla were The first suspicton of the guests was which divided off part of the room. This enclosed a sort of chancel containing a sofa uphoistered in white and made comfortable half a dozen white beruffled pillows. Curiosity was set at rest at 9 o'clock by the announcement that the wedding of Ade laide Johnson to Alexander Frederick Jenkins was about to occur. Cora L. V. Richmond, a spiritualist, passed behind the ribbons, attended by the groom, who wore a suit of white broadcloth, with white silk tie. Mrs. John Vance Cheney entered shortly afterwards and read a poem on "Music." the last stanza of which was accompanied by the strains of the wedding chorus from "Lobengrin," played softly by Suzanne Old-berr. The bride soon appeared, gowned in white talle, heavy embroidered with pearls made over with satin, escorted by her ther, Charles G. Johnson, of Chicago, Core L. V. Richmond performed the marriage ceremony under the mysterious influ-

possess as the legacy derived from Indian Only a week ago the groom by power of law changed his name. Alexander Frederick Jenkins, for that of Alexander Frederick Johnson, in order that his talented wife should not forfeit the name by which she is known to the world. He is a slight young fellow, not yet twenty years of age, with light hair and penetrating dark eyes. He is an Englishman by birth, has traveled all over America, spending nine months alone on an Arizona ranch, and now lives in New York. Like his bride, who is twelve years his senior, he is thoroughly imbued with the beliefs of Christian science and theosophy. 'My beloved is quite youthful, but his name will soon be known to fame," said the sculp-

ence of the inspiration which adepts in the-

osophy and rosicrucianism declare that they

tress, prophetically, adding further: "Above all things, we believe in freedom and our Adelaide Johnson is the daughter of a 'Forty-niner," and began her art education in St. Louis. After studying there and in erde, of Italy. Washington and Rome are the cities between which she divides her time. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will receive the congratulations of friends at a "studio reception" to-day. Mrs. Johnson will make

# HON. THOMAS B. REED

THE MAINE MAN VIEWED THROUGH NEW ENGLAND GLASSES.

A Sketch of His Political Career, with Reasons Why He Would Not Make an Acceptable President.

Thomas Brackett Reed, his methods, his characteristics, and his promise as a Presiand presidential acts, and an argument that the chief executives of the land should be above their parties, all leading up to the .nain subject-Mr. Reed.

The Atlantic places Mr. Reed among the conspicuous candidates, and adds that he was the earliest to begin his campaign. Then

"Now, Mr. Reed's career has not been a career correctly to train him for the presidency. His experience has not been executive, except as the duties of the speakership may be regarded as executive-as they are, of course; but, nevertheless, they differ essentially from the duties of the President," Following this, and to prove it, is a brief biography of Mr. Reed, showing that "for nearly thirty years he has been continuously in the public service, and beyond the Department of State, that there are | doubt he has unusual talents for public

office." Further along the article says: "Strongly partisan and exceedingly quick at repartee, he has every quality of an effective leader in a running party debate, and a leader he soon became. His practiced readiness in condensed speech is remarkable, and the epigram is his chief weapon." Illustrations of the frequent use of the epigram are given

"By his impromptu performances, always courageously and often deflantly done, he House. He did not rise by the part he took in the thorough discussion of any great subject. Not more than half a dozen times made a set speech. Although Mr. Reed has accumulated much miscellaneous information, he seems not to have made himself master of any subject or group of subjects, he has risen above the rank and file. He has never identified himself with any great cause. He has never set a moral force in tion of 1876 he did one of his most conspicuous services to his party, but clever cross-questions were designed not so much to bring out the historic truth the Democratic candidate the stigma of a thwarted attempt to buy the office.'

HOW HE BECAME A LEADER How Mr. Reed became an acknowledged

"The leadership of his party in the House naturally brought him election to the speakership when, in 1831, the Republicans had a as Speaker that his present prominence rests; and his greatest achievement in the congressional procedure. In this Congress the Republicans had only a small majority The Democratic minority, therefore, could technically absent themselves, and, unless all the Republican members were present. palk the proceedings for lack of a reconically, to absent one's self it was necessary only to refuse to answer when the roll was called. A member could keep his seat in the House and yet be 'absent. This method of bringing the proceedings to a halt had often been adopted and had by use acquired a sort of legitimacy; and the Democratic minority proposed in this way to prevent objectionable legislation. Comsense and public necessity demanded that some way be found out of so absurd a

"Mr. Reed was equal to the emergen with a surplus of energy left over, inde which spent itself in unnecessary and some-In spite of precedents and in spite of the rules of the House, he himself, as Speaker, counted a quorum and declared a quorum and, as Mr. Reed expressed it in a somewhat loose phrase, it was also in accordmentary law. Certainly it was a necessity as usual, an error of impetuosity. But his purpose was accomplished, and Congress was forever thereafter, no doubt, fre from such an absurd system as had lo acteristic of so well trained and detern party leader. . . . It is this achieve ment that not only made certain his second principal impetus this resolute action has, for the here is nothing in Mr. Reed's career which makes it unfair to him to say that his courregarded it, a party service. He considered it a party duty, and as a party duty it was ne. He himself had, in fact, as most othe; members of Congress had, taken frequent advantage of the same absurd technicality prevent the majority from acting. . . party leader that he has done his work. Not only is he a strong partisan; he is little more than a partisan. He has done nothing to show that he regards our present poilts cal duties as in any way different from the luties to which he first turned his twenty years ago, and the political party is yet the only instrument that he would use."

COLD WATER ON THE MAINE MAN. Then the article proceeds to throw cold water upon Mr. Reed's presidential aspira-"So late, indeed, as the last session of Congress, and on so important a matter as the relief of the national treasury, he permitted his partisanship to override a broad-

er duty. There was before the House a bill authorizing the sale of low-rate, short-term gold bonds, which had been introduced as an 'administration' measure. It was known to be the President's wish that it should pass. The only alternatives were, on the one hand, a bond issue on far less advantageous terms, and on the other a confession of national bankruptcy. There were enough sound-money Democrats to pass the bill if all the sound-money Republicans would vote with them; but at the crucial moment Mr. Reed blocked the way merely for partisan advantage. He had a coin ond bill of his own, with which he was able, by virtue of his party leadership, to hold the great mass of the Republicans in check, and to keep them from going over to the support of the administration. As nust have been foreseen, both bills failed. and the treasury was obliged to resort to such unsatisfactory means for relief as the existing laws afforded. Rather than permit longress to do its plain duty when a dent of the other party had asked it to do so, he preferred to force upon the President the necessity of saving the national credit in a more costly and less popular way."
Some of Mr. Reed's other characteristics. from the writer's view of that gentleman, are then commented on as follows: "To civil service reform Mr. Reed has been tolerant, even somewhat actively tolerant, when his friends have had its execuion. But the morality of the merit system has never appealed to him strongly. He has never opposed it, for he is too frank to starve a law already on the books by withhelding an appropriation to carry it into effect. He is a fair and open antago: but he has looked on the reform with goo nature rather than with approval. He has always had the feeling that a Reought every time to draw a trump card. If he should become President, perhaps we should not have reason to fear that the form would slip back, but it would hardly pe set forward unless he saw some partisan advantage or renown in extending it. So. too, as regards sound currency. He canno be thought of as an inflationist, but be would again seek partisan advantage in dealing with this problem. From his sheer excess of energy, too, he might doggetly commit or permit mistakes in our dealings with other nations, and he might encourage the worst jingoes-of his own party-if he thought he saw a party end to serve

"The nomination of Mr. Reed by the Republican party, therefore, would be notice that its programme is to keep our politics in the old rut and that it does not recogn the new class of duties that have thrust themselves forward. This would be unforurnate, because we ought not longer to consider the great office as a party prize, but as a grave responsibility wisely to be be-

# Why Did It Fall?

"The cause of his death," said the physician, "was heart failure."
"That was what I supposed," replied the young man. "Most of us die of heart fallure, but what I'm anxious to learn is what caused his heart to fall."